



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

with by the authorities in their efforts to opportunely learn of the existence of contagious diseases; and,

Second. It being indispensable to decree police measures tending to correct these evils with the agreement of the professors of medicine and their assistant, there is decreed:

ARTICLE 1. All physicians called to assist a patient suffering with any contagious disease which could give rise to the propagation of an epidemic must give immediate notice of such case to the president of the national board of health or the inspector-general of public health, if the case occurs in the city of Panama, or to the prefects of the other provinces if the case occurs in the capitals thereof, or to the mayors in all of the other districts of the Republic.

ART. 2. All druggists who, by any means, learn of the existence of any disease such as is treated of in the preceding article, either in the place where they do business or in any other place, must give notice thereof immediately to the authorities hereinbefore mentioned.

ART. 3. The physician failing to carry out the obligations imposed by the preceding articles will be punished by the cancellation of his permission to practice his profession for a period of from three to six months.

This penalty will be imposed only after the fact has been proven before the authorities before whom the declaration should have been made as above referred to. An appeal from any such decision can be made to the ministry of government or before the office which may have charge of public health under other regulations.

This decree will be enforced from and after its publication. Let it be communicated and published.

Given in Panama, January 21, 1904.

J. A. ARANGO.
THOMAS ARRIAS.
FREDRICO BOYD.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Reports from Manila—Quarantinable diseases at Manila.

Chief Quarantine Officer Heiser reports, December 29 and January 8, as follows:

The number of quarantinable diseases reported in Manila during the week ended December 19, 1903, is as follows:

	Cases.	Deaths.
Cholera	6	6
Smallpox	1	0
Plague	1	1

Week ended December 26, 1903:

	Cases.	Deaths.
Cholera	1	1
Smallpox	1	2
Plague	0	0

Week ended January 2, 1904:

	Cases.	Deaths.
Cholera	2	1
Smallpox	0	0
Plague	0	0

Treatment of transport Sheridan.

On December 15, 1903, the U. S. army transport *Sheridan* cleared for San Francisco, Cal., via Nagasaki and Honolulu. The crew and steerage passengers, a total of 1,345 persons, were bathed and their effects disinfected with steam. The quarters of the crew and steerage passengers were disinfected. The value of treating a vessel and personnel in this manner, even aside from the prophylaxis, from a quarantine standpoint can scarcely be estimated. In spite of the precautions taken, large bodies of men, who live closely together, harbor numerous parasites and usually are afflicted with skin diseases. The strong alkaline soap used in the baths and the disinfection of the clothing greatly aids in annihilating this condition and permits the steerage passengers to make the long sea journey in comfort.

Cholera situation improved.

The cholera situation in the provinces is greatly improved; in fact, the disease has almost disappeared.

No further cases of plague have been reported at Cebu.

With the exception of smallpox, the health situation in the Philippines shows steady signs of improvement.

The report of the number of cases of cholera for the week ended January 2 is probably the most favorable one since the outbreak of the epidemic in March, 1902. The number of cases is decreasing so rapidly that an entire cessation of the disease in the islands at an early date is to be confidently expected.

Manila also makes a better showing than it has made in many months. No smallpox or plague cases or deaths have been reported, and only two cases of cholera, with one death.

Fumigation of vessels to destroy vermin.

The entire interisland shipping is now undergoing another sulphur fumigation, with the view of preventing plague from being conveyed from Manila to the provinces. In view of the fact that the commencement of the plague season in China is about due, it is the intention to fumigate with sulphur all the vessels in the China trade which enter ports of the Philippines. The great amount of vermin destroyed on ships of all classes, in addition to safeguarding the islands against plague, has added greatly to the comfort of the traveling public and to the health of the crews themselves. This fact is becoming so generally recognized that many of the ship captains request fumigation.

During the last few weeks Acting Assistant Surgeon Ransom, at Shanghai, has rendered valuable aid by disinfecting vessels which were infected with rinderpest and other cattle diseases.

Report of cholera occurring in provincial towns in the Philippine Islands for the week ended December 19, 1903.

Place.	Province.	Cases.	Deaths.
San Mateo.....	Rizal	1	1
Zaragoza.....	Nueva Ecija.....	3	3
Iloilo	Island of Panay, province of Iloilo.....	1	1
Total	5	5

Report of cholera occurring in provincial towns in the Philippine Islands for the week ended December 26, 1903.

Place.	Province.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bulacan.....	Bulacan	1	1
Orion.....	Bataan	2	1
Iloilo	Island of Panay, province of Iloilo.....	3	3
Bulupanadan	Island of Negros.....	3	0
Manapla	do	23	20
Ginigaran	do	5	1
Total	37	26

Report of cholera occurring in provincial towns in the Philippine Islands for the week ended January 2, 1904.

Place.	Province.	Cases.	Deaths.
Iloilo	Island of Panay, province of Iloilo.....	2	2

Quarantine transactions of the service in the Philippine Islands during the month of November, 1903.

PORT OF MANILA.

Bills of health issued:

To steamers for United States ports.....	6
For foreign ports	46
For domestic ports	183
To sailing vessels for United States ports.....	0
For foreign ports	1
For domestic ports	80
Total	316

Vessels inspected:

Steamers from United States ports.....	7
From foreign ports	60
From domestic ports	166
Sailing vessels from United States ports.....	0
From foreign ports	0
From domestic ports	97
Total	330

Passengers on arriving boats inspected:

On steamers, cabin	1,661
On steamers, steerage	7,208
On sailing vessels, cabin	21
On sailing vessels, steerage.....	346
Total	9,236